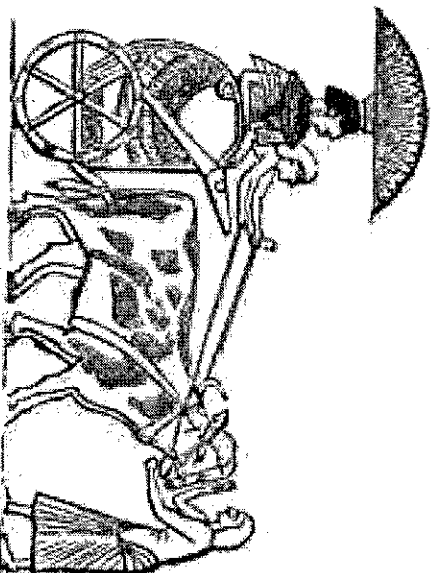


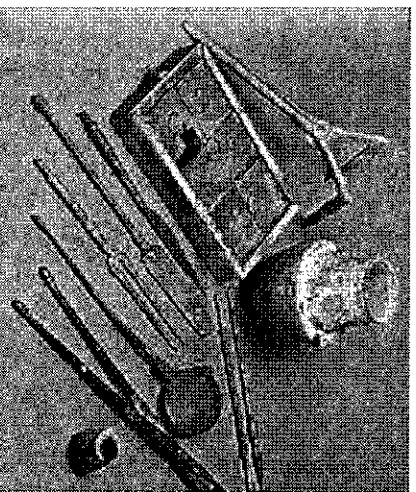
Transportation

- Main way of transport for the general population was by foot.
- Boats made out of papyrus stalks were useful in trade.
- These boats had square sails, which meant they couldn't sail against the wind.
- Mules were the preferred pack animal for transporting goods over land. However mules were not popular for riding
- Elite sometimes rode chariots. However these were expensive, so the middle and lower classes didn't ride horses or chariots.



Medical Tools

- Splints and bandages were used to treat wounds.
- They used medical tools such as knives, hooks, drills, forceps, pincers, scales, spoons, and a saws for surgeries
- Egyptian medicine was not the most accurate. They believed the brain was unimportant, and would throw it out during mummification
- However, they had extensive knowledge of human anatomy, which they gained through mummification.

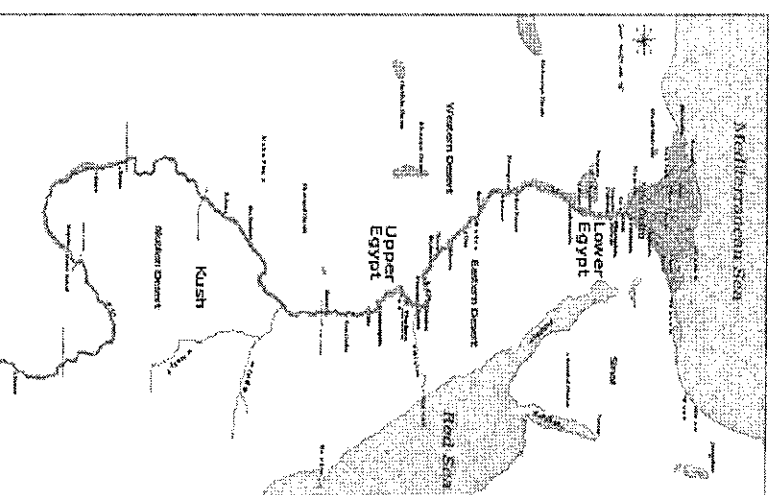
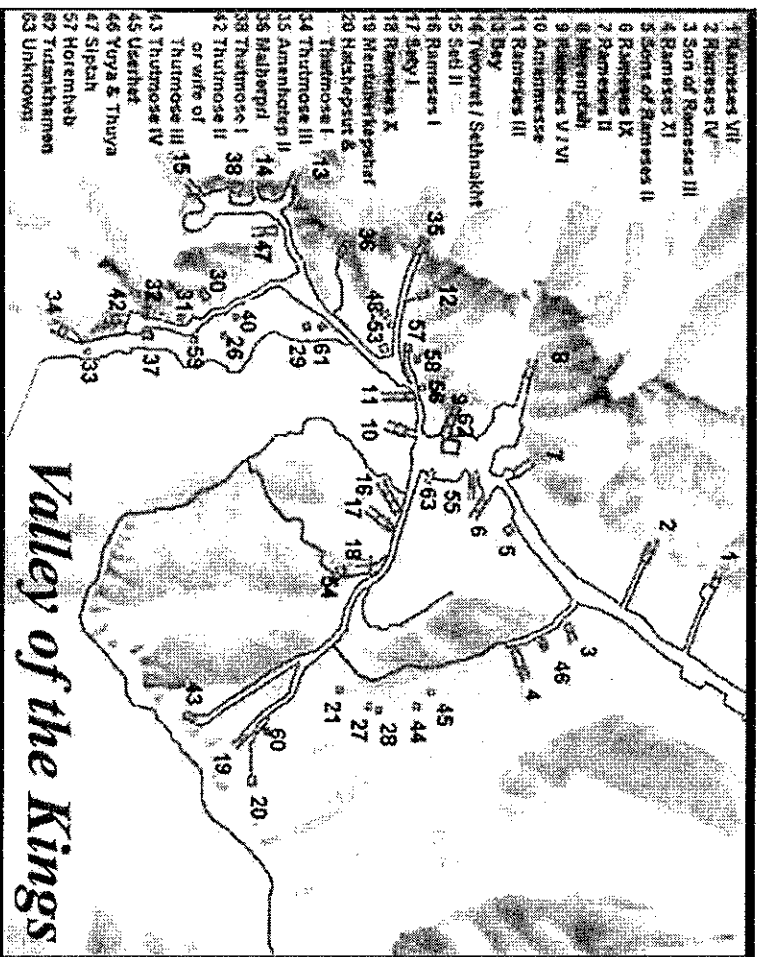


Valley of the Kings

By Garrett Meyers, Michael Angelo and Amber Moore

Location

- long, narrow defile just west of the Nile River in Upper Egypt.
- the valley of the kings tombs were located in the west because the sun rises in the east and sets in the west
- (west=death) (east=birth).
- 63 discovered tombs but more available for discovery.
- tombs filled with kings pharaohs and priests.
- tombs were in hidden entrances and mountains.



Map of all burials

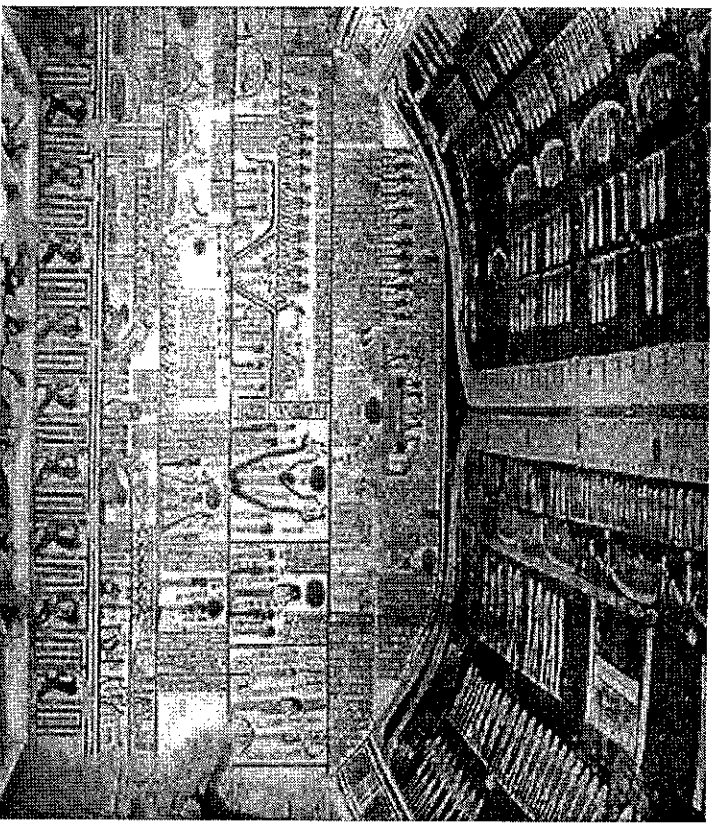
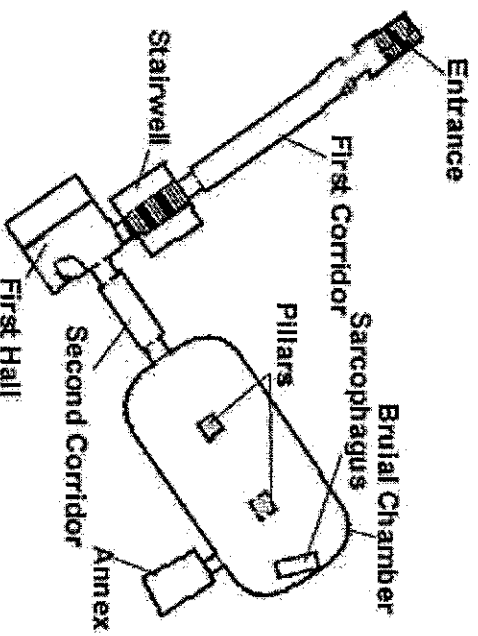
King Tut is #62

Hatshepsut #20

most burials build in sides of mountains
all are in the new kingdom 1539–1075 BCE).
also known as the 18th, 19th, and 20th
dynasties

Paintings

- Walls of Tombs were painted
- Paintings represent religious writings



Hatshepsut

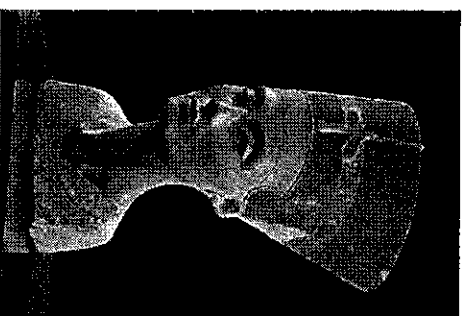
- Lived 1508-1458 BC
- First female Pharaoh
- Buried with her father
- Tomb well-known for many years
- Many artifacts have been found
- Many paintings

ROLE OF WOMEN IN ANCIENT EGYPT

*By: Naomi Hertz, Aaron Saia,
Tori Szeanai and Shaah Sahai*

Woman Royalty

- Wore Impressive Crowns to show rank.
- “King’s Great Wife” was the primary wife among many, also known as the Queen
- Few women have ruled as the throne would always go to a man.
- If the Pharaoh died before the heir was of age, his mother would rule as **regent** until he came of age.



Doctors and Scribes

- Women who wished to study would become apprentices.
- Doctors often studied **obstetrics** (medical science concerned with childbirth)
- Would become instructors at medical school
- Worked way through studies as scribes
- Were **highly respected**



Cleopatra and Hatshepsut

Cleopatra

- She was last in her dynasty of **Macedonian**.
- She could speak **8 different languages**.

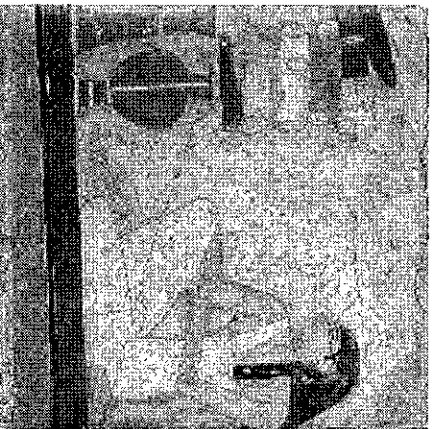
Hatshepsut

- She depicted herself as a **male, to seem stronger**.
- She went from **queen to pharaoh**.



Daily Life

- Women had **same legal rights as men**
- Right to own property
- Roles in society mostly had to do with their family
- Could be employed in temples
- Women were allowed to control their own property and **did not belong to husband** after marriage
- Allowed to sell, lease, loan, and do what she pleases with her property



Egyptian Writing

By: Emily Burke, Sydney Salerno, Abby Parker (Period 3)

Demotics

- Used in the **Nile, Delta**
- Derived from Hieratic script
- Referred to from Egyptians as "**document writing**"
- Developed in **lower Egypt**
- It became the legal script
- Replaced Abnormal Hieratic in upper Egypt

□

Hieroglyphs "Sacred Writing"

- Came about in 3000 B.C.
- Called **Hieroglyphics** meaning "**sacred writings**" or "**priest carvings**"
- Took time and skill
- Used on **temple walls & in tombs**
- Simplified version called Hieratic script
- Used for **business, transactions, record keeping & daily life**
- Carved in stone
- later written on papyrus

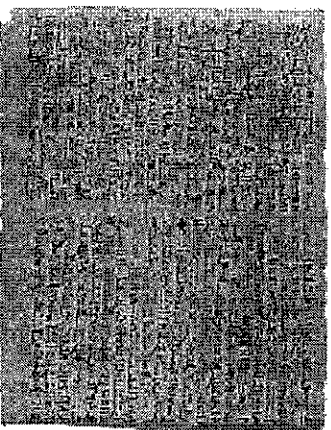


The Rosetta Stone

- In 1799 French Captain, Pierre Bouchard discovered The Rosetta Stone
- Carved in 2 different languages, **Egyptian and Greek**
- Used 3 different writing systems **Hieroglyphic, Demotic and the Greek Alphabet**
- It was carved in **196 B.C.**
- The stone was written by egyptian priests to honor the **Egyptian Pharaoh**
- The stone told all about what the pharaoh has done

Scribes- People in Ancient Egypt who knew how to read and writing

- ☐ Scribes had to attended a special school
- ☐ Learned to read/write hieroglyphics and hieratics scripts
- ☐ Copied signs onto papyrus(old pieces of pottery or flakes of limestone)
- ☐ Scribes helped keep track of records



<http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/writing/rosetta.html>

<http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/writing/explore/scribe.html>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demotic_Egyptian?script=brkr